besides, the Jews prefer to live in the centres of civilization,

In Canada the three largest towns, Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg, accounted, in 1921, for 77 per cent of the Canadian Jews, in the Argentine, the capital Buenos Aires harboured more than half, and in Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, almost half, of all the Jews inhabiting the country. Similarly, of the Jewish immigrants who came to England in the last fifty years, approximately two-thirds have settled in London, of the Jewish immigrants to France, about four-fifths in Paris, and of those to Belgium, two-thirds at Antwerp and Brussels.

(6) The second group with regard to the urbanization of the Jews includes those countries of Central Europe (Germany, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, etc.) where they have lived for many centuries. Here 5-10 per cent continue in the villages, about the same number in the small towns, and about 20-40 per cent in the middle-sized towns, which therefore still play a considerable part in the life of their Jewries.

Certain Oriental countries, in which the Jews have lived for a long time, fall into the same class. In North Africa (Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Egypt), in Mesopotamia, Persia, and Afghanistan, two-thirds to nine-tenths of all the Jews inhabit a few big cities, and the rest other towns. There are hardly any in the villages. Besides

economic
reasons, this is due to the fact that in previous times the
lives and property of Jews were not safe in the villages,
which to some extent is the case even now.

(c) The third class includes[0] the territories which had
belonged to Poland before the Partitions; the neighbouring
districts of Russia, Roumania, and Hungary; and Slovakia
and Carpatho-Russia in Czechoslovakia. In these countries,
since the end of the Middle Ages, the Jews inhabited largely
villages and small towns, and a change in this matter has
supervened in recent times only. Between 1897 and 1926
the percentage of Jews inhabiting villages and small urban